MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 SEPTEMBER 1981

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Indicating a withdrawal by Iraqi forces in the Abadan region, INA cited an Iraqi military spokesman as saying the General Command decided to transfer Iraqi units from the east to the west bank of the Karun River. Up to now, he said, the stationing of Iraqi forces east of the river has been part of the general plan, but Iranian damage to Iraqi-built bridges on the Karun prompted this decision. However, he insisted that Iraq is capable of returning to any position desired when the objectives warrant it. An Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed the downing of two Iranian aircraft in the Abadan region and INA later cited Iranian sources in London as saying that an Iraqi counteroffensive on the Abadan front had left 2,000 Iranians dead. On the other hand, PARS reported that Iranian victories in the Abadan region netted more than 2,000 Iraqi captives, who were to be brought to Tehran gradually, starting the afternoon of 28 September. A later PARS report added that the number of Iraqis killed in Abadan area battles reached 1,000, while 60-70 undamaged Iraqi tanks were captured and another 200 tanks and military vehicles were destroyed. An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that two enemy planes were shot down in the Abadan battle zone on 27 September. The radio also mentioned that another Iraqi plane was downed in the same area on 28 September.

Iran

Executions, Comment on Security Situation -- Tehran radio noted that 57 persons arrested for the 27 September clashes with security forces in Tehran had been tried and executed. The radio also mentioned the execution of 53 Mojahedin in Esfahan 27 September. According to another radio report, Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told a Majlis session that the 27 September clashes staged in Tehran were a cooperative effort by the West, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Iranian counterrevolutionaries eager to dispirit the nation in its hour of victory over Iraq at Abadan.

Statements on Election -- In a telephone statement reported by AFP, former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr called on Iranians to boycott the 2 October presidential elections in order "to teach the hangman a lesson," adding that the Iranian Government is playing the U.S. Government's game by destroying the anti-U.S. forces in Iran.

Pakistan

Karachi radio cited a Foreign Ministry spokesman who, commenting on recent reports that the United States has been buying arms from Egypt for delivery to Afghan Muslim rebels, emphasized the Pakistani policy of noninterference in Afghan internal affairs. When asked about President Anwar as-Sadat's statements on this arrangement in a recent NBC television interview, he said that besides having neither direct nor indirect knowledge of it, Pakistan had not been involved.

Egypt

In a speech broadcast by Cairo radio, Vice President Husni Mubarak told the National Democratic Party's second congress at Cairo University that Egypt is determined to make the autonomy negotiations succeed and believes that Israel and Egypt, with U.S. active participation, can agree on the general principles and outlines of full autonomy within the coming months. Mubarak also cautioned Ethiopia regarding the "serious consequences" of allowing itself to be dragged by Libya into a "losing adventure" of supplying forces for acts of subversion in Africa. He warned the members of the Libyan-Ethiopian-PDRY alliance that Egypt considers any hostile act on their part against Sudan, Somalia or Oman to be a "direct aggression" against itself. Elsewhere in his speech Mubarak praised the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, asserting that An-Nasir had led the first "white revolution" in the Third World and that President as-Sadat has continued and extended his achievements.

Cairo radio also broadcast Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's speech to the congress in which he called for "positive results" in negotiating a settlement for Jerusalem, urging the restoration of all Arab rights in the eastern sector of the city. He reiterated Egypt's view that east Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank. 'Ali also praised the "positive direction" of Saudi foreign policy, asserting that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's recent proposals for a Mideast peace settlement "do not differ from what Egypt advocates with regard to the practical moves aimed at an urgent settlement of the Palestinian problem and at bolstering the peace process."

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that 15 people were killed and more than 40 wounded when a car bomb exploded near a Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces security checkpoint in the southern village of Az-Zrariyah in the Az-Zahrani area. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, the explosion was part of the recent chain of explosions staged by Israel and its agents, aimed at rupturing the cohesion between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese people.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported that at an At-Ta'if press conference held by visiting French President Francois Mitterrand and Crown Prince Fahd, the prince said that during the Saudi-French talks an understanding had been reached on the important issues while there were naturally differences on some others. In reply to a journalist's question, Mitterrand said the Middle East peace plan proposed last August by Prince Fahd was positive, constructive and of basic importance in taking a first step toward peace in the region. SPA later noted Mitterrand's departure for home from At-Ta'if.

Thatcher Gulf Tour

According to KUNA, a Kuwaiti official criticized British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stance on the Palestinian question, indicating that she manifested insufficient interest in and knowledge of the issue during her 2-day visit to Kuwait. He admitted, however, that contacts are continuing with the United Kingdom regarding the purchase of weapons. The Kuwaiti daily AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM criticized Thatcher's remarks about the PLO, asserting that she contradicted logic, reality and truth when she described it as a terrorist organization.

Israeli-Jordanian Relations

In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said he dreams of the day when peace will reign between Israel and Jordan and Israel will be able to give Jordan a "free port to the Mediterranean" so that both sides can trade and establish a "free confederation." However, Monte Carlo radio later quoted Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah as describing the idea of a Jordanian-Israeli confederation as a "ridiculous proposal and a meaningless idea."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEWED 27 SEP

LD290714 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, Sep 28 (BAKHTAR) -- Following is the full text of the interview of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, with the correspondent of the HAQIQAT-I-ENQELABI SAWR (TRUTH OF APRIL REVOLUTION), organ of the Central Committee of the PDPA carried in its Sept 27 issue.

Question: The declaration of the DRA Government issued on August 24 of the current year has attracted the attention of the world public opinion and is being widely debated and commented upon. In connection with this question, what are the new points that you consider worth mentioning regarding the stance taken by the DRA?

Answer: The DRA Government in its new declaration has expressed its readiness for taking into account the real situation and the new points that have come up lately towards the political solution of the issues around Afghanistan. The DRA Government, without foregoing the fundamental principle of political settlement enunciated in the declaration of May 14, 1980, introduced a series of significant changes in its proposals.

In the new declaration, the negotiations which DRA proposes to hold with its neighbours are based on the real possibilities, contentful and preferable. For example, the new declaration elaborates the readiness of the Government of the DRA for holding not only bilateral talks or separate discussions with Pakistan and Iran, but also trilateral talks in case the parties so desire.

Also, the new declaration is indicative of flexibility of the Afghan side. In this connection the declaration, for example, states that the lack of readiness on the part of any one of the parties in to participate the discussions does not present an obstacle for the beginning of a dialogue between Afghanistan and the third country for the achievement of relevant accords between them as well as for the subsequent realisation of these accords. It is apparent that the country initially refusing to take part in the discussions can join it later on or conduct independent negotiations with the DRA.

The fact that the Government of the DRA is not opposed to the participation of secretary general of the United Nations or his representative in the talks (whether these be bilateral or trilateral) is a clear indication of the good intentions of the DRA Government.

Secondly, it must be recalled that this declaration defines and concretises the reliable international guarantees and the subsequent agreements that must include mainly the stoppage and non-recurrence of armed aggression and any other interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Similarly, the DRA confirms its support to the policy of peace and non-alignment and endorses its desire for the development of friendly relations with all countries and in the first place with the neighbouring countries.

Likewise, the declaration points out the practical ways of working out such guarantees. Discussion on problems concerning the formulation of guarantees should simultaneously start with the bilateral or trilateral discussions between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran and proceed parallel to it. In the initial phases, such discussions can assume the form of unofficial multilateral consultations and later be discussed in a relevant international meeting. It is an established fact that the formulation of the international guarantees and solution of all other problems related to the interests of Afghanistan should be worked out with the participation of the Government of the DRA.

Question: Comrade Karmal, what in you opinion is the difference between the stand taken in the declaration of the Government of the DRA and the positions of the West as evolved in the so-called "proposals of the ten countries?"

Answer: The difference between the proposals of the DRA contained in the new declaration and the well known "proposal of the ten countries" for the convocation of an international conference about Afghanistan is that the proposal of the Common Market and all other kinds and forms of political settlement which are proposed by the West are aimed at intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the elimination of the present system in Afghanistan. But the proposals of the Government of the DRA are related to the foreign aspects of the problems and have been presented on the basis of defence of the right of sovereignty of the people of Afghanistan and the gains of the April Revolution.

The question related to the withdrawal of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from the Afghanistan territory has been explained more fully than before in this declaration. In case of cessation of armed aggression and other forms of intrusions against Afghanistan and their guaranteed non-recurrence, the factors which caused Afghanistan to ask the USSR to send its limited military contingents to our country will cease to exist.

The declaration points out that with the achievement of a political settlement, including the working out of the international guarantees, it would be possible that, on the basis of agreement between Afghan and the Soviet sides, the manner and the order of the withdrawal of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan or, in other words, the timetable for this, be fixed. The withdrawal of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan or in other words the timetable for this be fixed. The withdrawal of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union will take place simultaneously with the implementation of the agreements arrived at. Thus, the sooner the agreements on the cessation of the intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are arrived at and implemented, the sooner the withdrawal of the Soviet limited contingents will begin and vice versa.

The other statements of the Government of the DRA regarding the readiness of the DRA for examining the other existing problems between Afghanistan and Pakistan for the normalisation of the relations between the two countries and for ensuring peace and stability contained in this declaration can also not be overestimated.

Simultaneously, the confirmation of the proposal of the Government of the DRA, to Iran for the beginning of the talks for the working out of an agreement on the development of friendly relations and all sides mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the fields of the commercial, economic, transit and cultural relations can be recalled.

Question: Comrade Karmal, how do you assess the discussion of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly of the so-called "problem of Afghanistan?"

Answer: Admittedly, the proposals of the DRA which are included in the declaration of Aug 24, 1981, is an important step which further paves the way towards the political settlement around Afghanistan. This document has attracted the special attention of all those who are really interested in the normalization of the situation in the Southwest Asian region and who respect the right of the people for the development in the conditions void of foreign intervention and in a manner that they have chosen for themselves. The discussion on the so-called problem of Afghanistan which has been imposed on the UN General Assembly can never help in the context of a political settlement of the situation. Such discussions will distract the General Assembly from the fulfillment of the duties of the UN for the support of peace and ensuring international security.

In fact, the imperialist and hegemonist forces are using the resolution of the 35th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to stop the current of the political settlement and for the intensification of the gravity of international situation as a whole.

The new discussion on the so-called "problem of Afghanistan," at the current session of the General Assembly, which is taking place in spite of the objection of the Government of the DRA, is only in the interest of those forces and will give them the possibility to use the authority of the United Nations to serve their covetous interests for the intervention in the internal affairs of an independent country.

NUR AHMAD NUR ADDRESSES PARTY ACTIVISTS

LD280344 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee today conveyed the praises and greetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council to the participants of the meeting of party activists of the country's southern zone.

Nur Ahmad Nur described in detail the lofty aims of the April Revolution and the activities of the party and state at the meeting, which were supported and affirmed by the participants amid applause.

Pointing to the revolutionary tasks of the party activists in this critical moment of our country, Nur Ahmad Nur said: We are fighting for the elimination of the misfortunes of the noble and toiling people of the country and the building of a new society in Afghanistan. The oppressions, troubles and tragedies which our people have sustained throughout history, and the tears which have been shed on this path, teach us to sacrifice ourselves for the prosperity and welfare of the persecuted people of the free and prosperous Afghanistan.

Nur Ahmad Nur added: Our revolutionary duty and historic mission dictates us to strive toward the prosperity and building of our dear homeland and, to use the Politburo resolutions, party orders and instruction as guidelines for our revolutionary work and struggle to make every effort in the realization of the lofty aspirations of the April Revolution.

Drawing the attention of the personnel of the southern zone to their great tasks, Nur Ahmad Nur said: We are faced with an undeclared war which has been unleashed by the enemies of the prosperity and well-being of the Afghan people in our beloved homeland. We must be ready for every kind of sacrifice in order to achieve final victory in this war of justice and the complete annihilation of the enemies of the revolution. We should increase work among the masses of our toiling people; attract the further attention and confidence of the masses to our party and government; fight decisively against problems and troubles and implement the aims of the party and government.

REFUGEES ON REACTION TO MILITARY CALL UP

BK281717 Hong Kong AFP in English 1702 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The streets of Kabul have emptied of all draft-age men who have either fled or gone into hiding following a government decree ordering all men under 35 to join the military, according to two government workers who fled to Pakistan.

Wahiduwlah Sharifi, 28, and Mohammad Sharif Khosbin, 27, former employees of the Afghan Trade and Health Ministries respectively, who said they had already done their military service, recounted their escape across the Afghan-Pakistani border with nine other men in the bottom of a potato truck.

They said the order, which was announced by Afghan Army Chief of Staff General Baba Jan on September 7, had triggered a mass exodus and protests. The decree, which also applies to all retired army personnel and has mobilized youth down to age 17, aimed at strengthening the armed forces whose former 90,000-man force reportedly has been reduced by 1/3 in 20 months after battling against anticommunist guerrillas.

Both men said they decided to flee as soon as they learned of the order, and the next day only young boys and old men could be seen on the streets.

Mr Khosbin said he was the only Kabul resident to go to work that day. Male employees from the provinces were supposed to return home to receive draft orders but most fled to zones controlled by the Muslim guerrillas, he said.

Mr Khosbin said he knew of no one who approved the order and even communist party members had protested. Workers at Kabul's Jankalak factory, mostly party members, had openly refused to leave for the front, he and Mr Sharifi said.

Family members, shaken by the news, also launched protest demonstrations, Mr Sharifi said.

People knew that recruits were sent to the front lines ahead of the Soviet troops and had a slim chance of returning home alive, he said.

He also said he knew of only two or three men whom the government had managed to enlist, and that authorities have since toned down the recruitment calls and published a list of possible exemptions.

Because neither man had contacts outside the capital, each paid professional frontier runners about $150 to slip them past the border.

The escape at the bottom of the potato truck had a close call at the guard station outside Kabul where one policeman thrust an electric drill into a sack. Another guard wanted to unload the sacks, but backed off at the prospect of having to help the driver, they said.

Islamic guerrillas stopped the truck at two later points, supplying the refugees with membership cards so they could pass on easily to the border.

Both men said the Afghan ministries were increasingly employing Iranian-speaking Soviet citizens from the Uzbek region to replace Afghans who had fled or been recruited in the army.

BAKHTAR CRITICIZES AS-SADAT ANTI-ISLAMIC POLICY

LD290646 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0423 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 28 Sep (BAKHTAR) -- The political commentator of BAKHTAR News Agency writes:

Once again the preservative balsam has peeled off the face of pharaoh's mummy revealing the colours of falsehood, hypocricy and demagogy making up his complexion.

The people are aware that only a few days ago, Anwar as-Sadat, the ruler of Egypt in an interview with American television network NBC, exposed himself and his White House masters in public with his impudent confessions something which can come from him and his American masters only.

As-Sadat explicitly confessed that the United States has been buying for over twenty months now the Soviet-made arms from Egypt, which the latter had obtained earlier, as well as the Egyptian copies of Soviet arms, and put them at the disposal of Afghan counter-revolutionary elements, the so-called "Muslim combatants."

Ironically enough, these confessions coincide in time with the new wave of terror and strangulation let loose by the pharaoh of Egypt against the political and religious forces of that country.

According to Egyptian press and the pharaoh himself, more than 1500 Egyptian political and religious leaders were sent to jail in less than one month, while the Arab press claim the number of the arrested to be hither by many thousand.

The world is aware that the pharaoh of Egypt opened fire on thousands of worshippers who had gathered in Cairo's mosques for Friday prayers. Even the biggest Al-Noor mosque was sacrileged and the pharaoh's gendarmes dragged scores of the worshippers from inside the sanctuary to prisons.

The traitor As-Sadat has gone so far ahead in his anti-Islamic policy that while ianugurating a new factory, he stated that if Egyptian Muslims do not show subservience to his pharaonic government, he will send 7000 religious leaders whose list he already has to goals and put them on trial. What is the guilt of patriots and Muslims of Egypt?

The pharaoh of Egypt pretended as if he has reported to these actions for preventing religious turmoil. But no one believes in this. Thus, some time ago the Cairo-based reporter of Paris daily LE MONDE, in a series of articles has written that the real cause for the protests and anger of the Egyptian people is their opposition to the traitorous policy of As-Sadat, disenchantment with the rise of the prices and the desire to wipe of the stain of ignominy put on the country's forehead by the unconditional submission of the pharaoh of Egypt to U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. The problem is simple. The only fault of the Muslim nation of Egypt lies in that it is imploring As-Sadat: Don't come in collusion with the enemy of Islam and the Islamic country. Do not surrender to Israel, this murderer of thousands upon thousands of Arabs and among them Palestinians. Give up the anti-Islam and anti-Arab policy and do not permit the enemy number one of Islam, the great devil, criminal America, to turn the Egyptian territory into the base of aggression and massacre of the Arab nations and the people of the region.

We see that As-Sadat, who is delivering arms to the counterrevolution for the murder of the innocent people of Afghanistan, to destroy our beautiful and independent country and to put on fire the properties of our toiling people, who is crying that "Islam is endangered" in Afghanistan, who is crying hoarse in sympathy for the so-called Muslim fighters, i.e. those non-Muslim ruffians, is actually himself committing unforgivable treason to Islam and the Muslim people of his country.

As-Sadat puts Muslims into prison in Egypt, tortures them, sentences them to execution, takes the control of the mosques in his hand, i.e., deprives the worshippers of Egypt from their right of praying. Yet, concerning our free country, he makes a hue and cry for Islam. Only As-Sadat with his antecedents of treachery who can be so much double faced, intriguer, demagogue and liar.

BRIEFS

GDR AID ARRIVES -- A special plane, carrying aid goods from the GDR Peace and Solidarity Organization for the Afghan Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (APSFO), arrived this morning in Kabul.

Documents pertinent to the aid were delivered to the APSFO secretary by the GDR ambassador. The aid was gratefully received. The goods include medicine, laboratory tools, sewing machines and stationery. Statements by the APSFO secretary and GDR ambassador concerning the friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries were exchanged at the Kabul International Airport. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 27 Sep 81 LD]

DELHI REPORTS DETAILS OF RAO UN ADDRESS

BK281627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The external affairs minister has expressed India's grave concern over the deteriorating security environment in the South Asian region. While India does not find itself helpless in any way, she views with deep concern the possibility of strategic calculations of outside powers engulfing countries in our region. Addressing the UN General Assembly, Narasimha Rao said India on its part wants to have strong and self-reliant neighbors.

The external affairs minister said some constructive steps have been considered for strengthening regional cooperation among the states of South Asia. Given a sense of realism and the political will, such cooperation would advance the development of the countries in this region, he added.

Expressing concern over the world situation, Narasimha Rao said the tension around us is very palpable. He said additional weapons on a large scale are being injected into fragile regimes and in areas where tension is already high.

Rao expressed the hope that the Cancun summit in Mexico next month will help achieve a real meeting of minds and provide a political impetus to tackle questions concerning international economic cooperation.

Referring to Afghanistan, Rao said India has unequivocally opposed the presence of foreign troops in any country. This includes Afghanistan, whereas presumably to some other countries, this should apply only to Afghanistan. [sentence as heard]

On Kampuchea, he said India would join in all constructive efforts for a peaceful solution to the problems of Southeast Asia.

Turing to West Asia, Rao reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive solution could be found only through the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the exercise of their inalienable rights by the Palestinian people.

INDIA-USSR COMMERCE, INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SET UP

BK290907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and representatives of the private sector in India have agreed to set up a joint Indo-Soviet committee for commerce and industry. It will be a permanent body. The proposal was made at a meeting in Moscow yesterday. Meanwhile, the first session of the Indo-Soviet working group on the coal industry, which met in the Soviet capital, has agreed to provide all technical assistance for increasing the coal output in India.

ISI REPORTS ON INDIA-BOTSWANA COMMUNIQUE

BK281631 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1551 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] At the end of a state visit to India from 19-28 September 1981 by the president of the Republic of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire, a joint communique was issued, the important features of which are highlighted as follows:

The president of the Republic of Botswana had wideranging talks with the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, on major international issues as well as on the question of further strengthening bilateral relations between India and Botswana in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual trust and understanding.

The two leaders reviewed problems and challenges posed by Botswana's geopolitical situation in Africa. The prime minister of India expressed deep admiration for Botswana's efforts to create a prosperous society in which people of all races can live in peace and harmony with one another in a genuinely democratic framework.

The two leaders strongly condemned apartheid and racial discrimination. They deplored all efforts to dilute or subvert the UN plan for a peaceful settlement in Namibia as contained in Security Council Resolution 435 (1981). They expressed their support for liberation movements in Southern Africa in their struggle against apartheid, racialism and minority rule.

The two leaders reiterated their support for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as contained in the 1971 UNGA resolution on the subject, free from foreign military bases and great power rivalry and tension. They called on the great powers and major maritime users to cooperate fully with littoral and hinterland states in achieving this objective. They expressed concern at the continued escalation of great power, military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Both sides expressed concern at the large-scale induction of sophisticated weapon systems into the subcontinent and agreed that this could upset the existing balance trigger of an arms race and have adverse consequences for the process of confidence building and normalization of relations amongst countries of this region.

The two sides noted with grave concern the situation in Southwest Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous implications for peace and stability in the region. In this context, the situation in Afghanistan was reviewed with particular concern. The two sides called for an urgent political solution of the problem based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and also free from all forms of foreign interference of intervention.

India and Botswana expressed concern and distress at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict which has gravely affected the climate of regional and global peace and security. They called upon the two countries to resolve their differences in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides noted with grave concern the situation in West Asia. They called for the immediate withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied by it since June 1967, including Jerusalem. The two sides deplored the continuing actions by Israel to alter the status of the holy city of Jerusalem in defiance of UN Security Council Resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).

The prime minister of India and the president of Botswana reviewed the present situation in Southeast Asia. They expressed concern over continuing tensions in the region. They gave their support to the stand taken on this subject by the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned countries in New Delhi from 9-13 February 1981. The two leaders reviewed the development of bilateral relations between their two countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress in bilateral cooperation during recent years and expressed their desire to further strengthen cooperation in commercial, economic, scientific and technical fields. An agreement was signed setting out procedures and guidelines for the future recruitment of experts from India. A second agreement was signed specifying areas in which India could participate in Botswana's programme of developing small-scale industries.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the current deadlock in multilateral economic negotiations. The two leaders welcomed with satisfaction the Caracas programme of economic cooperation among developing countries and called for its early implementation.

SPOKESMAN ON AS-SADAT REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

BK281740 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has said in Islamabad that Pakistan continues to observe a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and will not become a conduit of arms to the Afghan mujahidin. He was commenting on the recent circulation of the foreign media that the United States had been buying arms from Egypt for supplying them to Afghan mujahidin.

The spokesman said as far as the Pakistan Government was concerned, its policy in the matter was very clear and remained unchanged. He stressed that Pakistan had given shelter to over 2.3 million Afghan refugees on purely humanitarian grounds.

When his attention was drawn to President as-Sadat's interview with NBC television, he said Pakistan had no direct or indirect knowledge of any U.S.-Egyptian arrangement reported.

The spokesman termed as totally baseless the remarks reportedly made by some unnamed persons involving Pakistan in this matter. He said, as widely reported, the Afghan resistance -- which was a purely internal phenomenon in Afghanistan -- had engulfed the entire country including the areas adjacent to the Soviet Union. He pointed to the well-known fact that there have been large-scale desertions and defections from the Afghan armed forces and the men have carried away their weapons. There were also reports of wide-scale attacks by Afghan resistance groups on arms and ammunition vehicles within Afghanistan.

In answer to a question as to whether the Pakistan Government could not seal the border, he said this was impracticable since the border was almost 1,400 miles long and passed through very difficult, mountainous terrain. There was also the age-old tradition of free movement in the tribal belt on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. He recalled as evidence the good intention that the Pakistan Government has stated repeatedly that it would have no objection if the authorities on the other side would seal the border themselves.

KABUL CHARGE ON TRADE UNIONS REBUTTED

BK281557 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] An official spokesman in Islamabad said today that trade unions in Pakistan are freely working and they enjoy all rights. The spokesman said this while referring to a radio Kabul report in which it was alleged that a labor conference held somewhere in Britain has demanded restoration of trade union rights in Pakistan. The spokesman also described as baseless and mischievous the allegation levelled by the radio that several persons associated with trade unions in Pakistan are under arrest. The spokesman said that this is part of radio Kabul's propaganda against Pakistan, which is aimed at justifying depriving the Afghan people of their rights.

The spokesman also denied that a Pakistan delegation attended a labor conference in Britain. The spokesman said that Pakistan received no invitation to attend the conference and that no official or nonofficial delegation was sent there.

DAWN COMMENTS ON NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH INDIA

GF262018 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Sep 81 p 17

[Editorial: "Mutual Guarantees of Nonaggression"]

[Text] While reiterating his offer of a nonaggression pact with India, Mr Agha Shahi has described it as a major step forward.

The proposal for such a pact was first made a week ago in an official statement issued in Islamabad in which the Pakistan Government had categorically stated that it was prepared to enter into immediate consultations with India for the purpose of exchanging mutual guarantees of nonaggression and nonuse of force in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. The Indian Government, which is studying Islamabad's offer, has yet to respond positively, although it might be recalled that the initial move for an Indo-Pakistan no-war pact had come from New Delhi in 1951. The significance of Pakistan's latest proposal has to be seen in the context of the recent change in the regional security environment as a consequence of the Afghan developments. More particularly, the proposal is aimed at allaying any apprehension in India that the modest quantity of arms Pakistan is acquiring might be used against that country. Though no specific terms have been formulated, the proposal should be studied in conjunction with Pakistan's earlier suggestion to India for a mutual reduction of forces.

Given the Indian Government's own assurances that it would not launch a military attack against Pakistan, a no-war pact should not be seen as involving New Delhi in a burdensome new commitment. In fact, it is already committed not to resort to the threat or use of force against Pakistan. The Simla Agreement signed in 1972 specifically provides that the two sides would refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of each other. Earlier this year, when the Indian foreign minister visited Islamabad, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the Simla Agreement. A mutual guarantee of nonaggression would only go to reinforce this commitment in the context of the current situation in South Asia. One of the arguments put forward by New Delhi against Pakistan's acquisition of arms is that they will be used against India. The undertaking of a solemn obligation not to go to war should allay any such apprehension. The proposal for mutual reduction of forces, if accepted, should help the two countries reach an agreement on the military ratios to be maintained. Thus, India should feel adequately assured that the strategic balance in the subcontinent would not be upset since new arms acquired by either of the two sides would be within the levels agreed upon. Within the framework of the strategic balance mutually agreed upon, India and Pakistan could seek to lower the level of their military equipment and the strength of their defense forces as proposed by General Ziaul Haq the other day. Any lowering of the level of military preparedness in the subcontinent can be expected to generate mutual confidence, trust and a tension-free environment. If Mrs Gandhi's government genuinely believes that Pakistan poses a threat to India, it should eagerly seize the opportunity offered by Islamabad's proposal to bring about a lowering of the tension in the region.

The suspicions India professes to entertain vis-a-vis Pakistan seem to be born of the traditional pattern of thinking in that country. There is the hangover of history which points to the northwest as the route which invaders took. Those who entertain such an irrational fear add a new dimension to their superstition by persuading themselves that Pakistan would align itself with other states, such as China, to threaten India. But this amounts to straining the laws of probability too far. This has nothing to do with the facts of reality. While Beijing has sought to normalize relations with New Delhi and work out a settlement of the border dispute, Islamabad's offer of a no-war pact points to its peaceful intentions. A refreshing change is already discernible in a segment of Indian opinion. It has shown willingness to test Pakistan's credentials. Thus Mr Jagjivan Ram has urged the Indian Government to immediately accept Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact. A former editor of one of India's leading dailies had also argued in favor of entering into negotiations with Pakistan to reach agreement on mutual arms reduction. This should certainly enable the two countries to understand, if not recognize, each other's geopolitical compulsions and security needs. The crucial factor is an agreement in principle; once that vital point has been reached, the two countries can enter into negotiations over the detailed aspects and stipulations of an effective and workable no-war pact.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE -- Under an agreement signed in Islamabad on 27 September, Japan is to provide technical assistance to Pakistan for carrying out a detailed study for the preparation of a comprehensive transport plan. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 81 BK]

RAFSANJANI COMMENTS ON VICTORY AT ABADAN

LD281256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, during today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in reference to the outstanding victory of the combatants of Islam on the front north of Abadan:

For those of us who were aware of the importance of this front, the victory was miraculous. A fortified Iraqi division comprising the most skillful and trained forces, including six armored battalions with the best of Iraq's tanks and six infantry battalions with the best training and special units of the army of Ba'th, on a front on which Saddam placed great importance, believed their position to be invincible. They thought that with As-Sadat's [as heard] help, by coordinating the forces inside Iraq and with a fortified army, they could take care of Abadan. The repeated bombing of Abadan was intended to prevent the concentration of Iranian forces, so that we would not be able to do anything there.

The Majlis speaker said: The preparations for the coordinated attack by our combative forces envisaged the attack lasting up to 4 days; but at the start of the battle, the fortified army of Iraq quickly disintegrated, and the well-organized battalions of the Ba'thist army were destroyed. But for the will of God and the self-sacrifices of our combatants, nothing could have given us this great victory.

The Majlis speaker said the total number of the Iraqi Army's losses and casualties will be known today, and the great dimensions of the victory will be revealed.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: From a political point of view, the breaking of the siege of Abadan was the defeat of Saddam's army. Now that the strongest of Saddam's fortresses has fallen, none of Saddam's forces have the strength to remain in the land of Islam. The more important issue was the morale of the combatants of Islam, who had waited 3 weeks for this attack and were counting the minutes. On the night of the attack, an atmosphere like that of the 'Ashura night prevailed over the forces of Islam. At the start of the battle all the Muslim combatants raced to fight the enemy forces. This high morale amazed the mercenary army of Saddam.

The Majlis speaker said: Alongside this issue, a number of points should be made. First, why were these victories achieved so late? We could have done this 8 months ago. He added: The Iranian Army is innocent [mazlum] and was oppressed [mazlum]. Bani-Sadr, who turned his back on the noble forces, betrayed the army. His strategy in the war was that Abadan and Khorramshahr should go and Dezful should stay. But we did not like it -- we even cried -- that Abadan should be lost; the imam's order to break the siege of Abadan showed the importance of that region.

He said: Bani-Sadr organized the army so that there could be no possibility of a major attack [as heard], but since that person left we have witnessed victories on the Tarrah, Bazi Deraz, Darkhovin and Abadan fronts. The army, the [Revolution Guards] Corps and all the supporters of the Islamic homeland were set upon the aggressors, and this continues. The Muslim combative forces comprise the purest and most faithful people.

Referring to the riots and clashes in Tehran yesterday, the Majlis speaker said: The crazy move by the hypocrites organization in Tehran yesterday was planned between the West, Saddam, and counterrevolutionaries inside the country -- possibly with Bani-Sadr and Rajavi as the axes. When they ascertained yesterday that the victory of the combatants of Islam on the southern front was definite, and that its military effects could not be neutralized [as heard], they began the riot in order to reduce the psychological effects of the victory. We saw yesterday that, by means of a semimilitary command and by dragging the children out of schools and on to the streets, they managed to gather about 60 people.

Because of their antihuman deeds, it was not possible to gather more people. These corrupt people, after going to a great deal of trouble, gathered in several parts of Tehran yesterday. By burning buses belonging to the Vahed Company and by spraying innocent people with bullets, they intended to publicize their own issues before the news of the victory of the combatants of Islam could reach the people. These black-hearted people, in order to belittle the victory north of Abadan and apparently in order to raise the people's expectations, carried banners saying: "Khuninshahr should be captured," and other such tricks, ploys and inhuman and antipopular acts.

The Majlis speaker said: As the agent of imperialism, Saddam is not worthy of being given a warning, but we warn the Iraqi soldiers that the fate their colleagues suffered in the north of Abadan will befall them all in the near future. Therefore, return to your towns and stop being Saddam's mercenaries. He said we have no intention of harming the Iraqi nation or the people of other countries who support Saddam, but they should know that Iran does not seek war and that the Iranian people will defend their Islamic land.

He continued: The Iraqi soldiers should no longer be fooled by Saddam, for the army of Islam is not as Bani-Sadr showed it to be. This army is bent on repelling the aggression and cursing the aggressor.

Addressing the hypocrites, the Majlis speaker said: You kill all these people and create riots for the sake of Saddam and your other foreign masters. What do you gain from assassinations, burning buses and spraying the people with bullets?

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: If these corrupt people had even the slightest link with the people, they would not do these crazy things. They are like madmen who take orders from Baghdad and create riots. So, what can we do for them? They are not in control of themselves because, if set free, they would burn themselves, their families and society. While the combatants are sacrificing themselves on the fronts, these black-hearted people cannot be forgiven for their terrorist, subversive and antipopular activities.

Finally, he warned the minigroups once again, come to your senses. Stop your treachery and come to the people.

PARS: OVER 2,000 IRAQIS CAPTURED IN OPERATION

LD281056 Tehran PARS in English 0900 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (PARS) -- Over 2,000 officers, NCO's and soldiers of the Iraqi Army, who were captured by the combatants of Islam in north Abadan and around Mared, in southwestern Iran on Sunday, will gradually arrive in Tehran by train starting this afternoon, during Sunday's operations named "Operation Samen ol-'A'emmeh (the 8th imam of the household of the prophet)", up to 3,000 soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces surrendered themselves while at least 600 others were killed and many tanks and ammunition were either destroyed or seized by the Iranian forces.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 648-651

648: 24 Sep Fighting

LD251730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] In His exalted name. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched heavy attacks against enemy positions on the western and southern fronts in the past 24 hours. In the Abadan region, artillery barrages executed by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed a personnel carrier, three vehicles and an assembly compound for Iraqi military personnel, killing 30 enemy soldiers.

At 1225 yesterday an enemy plane appeared over Abadan but was forced to flee as a result of our antiaircraft fire. While escaping, it mistakenly dropped its bombs on Iraqi positions in the occupied part of Khuninshahr. Fire from naval vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed two enemy assembly points, an ammunition truck and two antiaircraft batteries of the enemy in the occupied part of Khoninshahr, killing and injuring a number of Saddam's soldiers. Our forces also brought enemy movement to a halt on the western banks of the Karun River. Our combative forces opened fire on the enemy south of the Karkhehkur and destroyed a personnel carrier, a tank, an ammunition dump and a truck. One mortar of the invading forces was destroyed and six enemy soldiers were killed in the Dasht-e Abbas region.

Fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked the Al-Bakr jetty with missiles and damaged it to a degree not yet determined.

Exchanges of artillery fire on the Darkhovin front where our units finally silenced enemy fire and stopped Iraqi movements. Intense exchanges of fire also continued in Meymak, Konjancham and Kan-e Sakht where an entrenchment, a minefield, an ammunition dump and a motor pool of the enemy were destroyed and a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded. The Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions opposite the Dar Balut region, as a result of which several bunkers were destroyed and a number of Iraqi personnel killed.

During the past 24 hours, several Iraqi planes violated the airspace of several cities in the south and west of Iran but were forced to flee by our antiaircraft defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

649: 26 Sep Report

LD261750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Communique 649 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Some of the events in Saddam's imposed war against the Islamic Republic are brought to the attention of the patient and resisting nation of Iran.

The air force fighter planes, piloted by the self-sacrificing pilots of the armed forces, pounded the enemy's assembly and installation points in the Mared region. Reports on the extent of the damage inflicted on the Iraqis has not been communicated.

With the power wielded by the armed forces' valiants stationed in the Ilam region, a number of trenches and four tanks with their occupants were destroyed. Exchange of fire continues in this region. On the Ahvaz and Dezful fronts, our combatants, mounting heavy- and light-weapon fire on the Iraqi positions and silencing the enemy's artillery fire, destroyed a number of trenches and foxholes, 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 1 cannon, 12 ammunition dumps, and 1 106-mm cannon and killed enemy soldiers.

Our able and Muslim combatants, operating the the vast regions of Abadan, inflicted deadly blows on Saddam's forces, killing more than 40 enemy soldiers and destroying 27 trenches and foxholes, 6 observation points, 4 assembly buildings, 4 machinegun positions, 2 RPG-7 positions, 1 mortar, 2 antiaircraft weapons, 2 fuel tankers and 2 enemy vehicles carrying ammunition.

Two aggressor Iraqi helicopters which appeared in the airspace of this region were forced to flee following fire mounted by the antiaircraft unit.

The Islamic Republic of Iran Police combat unit opened fire on Iraqi positions in the Arvand Rud region and destroyed two enemy heavy machinegun positions, one observation post and one assembly point. During the course of this clash, a number of Iraqis were killed or injured.

As a result of fire mounted by the Iraqi heavy weapons on the cities of Ahvaz, Dezful and Abadan, minor casualties were inflicted and a few inhabitants were injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

650: 27 Sep Report

GF281642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Communique 650 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following is a review of part of the operations of the valiant forces of Islam on the battlefronts in the past 24 hours:

Sporadic exchanges of heavy-artillery fire continued throughout the day yesterday on most of the southern and western fronts.

On the western Dezful front, our heroes opened fire at the enemy's positions, paralyzing the movement of his forces, fully destroying one tank and three vehicles and burning one fuel tanker.

On the Abadan, Mahshahr and Darkhovin fronts, the Islamic forces pounded the positions of Saddam's forces, inflicting heavy losses in men and material and killing more than 10 aggressors.

Also on the Abadan and Darkhovin fronts, our forces destroyed a large number of enemy trenches and foxholes, three tanks, four vehicles loaded with equipment, three arms depots, one loader and one machinegun.

On the Khuninshahr front, our heroes in the navy returned enemy fire and pounded his positions, destroying two arms depots, an enemy assembly center and three ammunition dumps and killing a number of aggressors.

A combatant unit of the Islamic police opened fire on the enemy's positions and fortifications, inflicting heavy losses in men and materiel.

The heroes of the Islamic gendarmerie fiercely bombarded enemy positions in the Al-Faw area, destroying two observation posts and three heavy-arms positions and killing or wounding about 30 enemy soldiers.

Abadan was the target of the enemy's long-range artillery and arms yesterday. This resulted in damage to residential areas and civilian installations.

The ground forces artillery set two ammunition trucks on the Panjwin front inside Iraqi territory on fire and killed a group of enemy soldiers who attempted to extinguish the fire.

Clashes continued yesterday on the Shur-e Shirin and Chaghalvand fronts where the enemy sustained heavy losses in men and materiel.

Several enemy planes tried yesterday to raid a number of our border towns in the west and south of the country. They were intercepted by our antiaircraft fire and were forced to flee in fear.

Seventeen heroes of our ground forces and two heroes of the navy and the air force were martyred during the battles on Friday, 25 September 1981.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

651: Successes in Abadan

LD281802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Communique 651 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Repbulic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name: Each day we witness a repetition of the history of the early days of Islam in the everlasting epics and the struggles of the brave warriors and true fighters of Islam. With the assistance of Almighty God, we are sure of the final triumph over the forces of Satan, as it is an irrefutable promise of God that "If you endeavor to assist God, God will also assist you." [Koranic verse] The miracle of God and His promise concerning the victory of the helpers of God and those who are patient has once again become manifest. The victory of the forces of Islam over the vast forces of Saddam on the Abadan front is an epic sign of the steadfastness of the Muslim and believing Iranian nation created through the endeavors of their brave sons. The expression of satisfaction by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the commander in chief of the armed forces, the kind messages of their eminences the grand ayatollahs and revolutionary organizations, offices and foundations and the joy and enthusiasm of the heroic Iranian nation are a source of pride for all the fighters on the battlefront of truth against falsehood who hope that they may respond with greater victory to the affection and kindness of the brave Iranian people.

According to the reports received by 1800 today from the Abadan fronts, in yesterday's operations two enemy planes were downed by the fighters of the air force. One helicopter and one Iraqi MiG were also downed in the region as a result of antiaircraft fire. So far, 1,521 Iraqi captives have been evacuated and 31 who were wounded have been hospitalized. The collection of the spoils of war and the counting of the dead and logistic losses of the aggressors still continue. Amended figures will be announced in future communiques.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the self-sacrifice of the infantry of the 77th Khorasan Army Division and the self-sacrificing members of the Guards Corps and other soldiers in the operations zone, members of the people's mobilization, the Feda'iyan-e Eslam, the gendarmerie and the NCO's of the 77th Army Division and other NCO's in the operations zone, the officers of the 77th Army Division and other officers and commanders of the region, and officers and NCO's of the Airborne Division and the air force. It also wishes to express its thanks and appreciation for the tireless efforts of Col Shahaboddin Javadi, infantry commander of the 77th Khorasam Army Division; Col Mohammad 'Ali Nowruzi; Col 'Azim (Ahromi); Col Manuchehr Aminian; Col Manuchehr Behtari; Col Mahdi Farmanesh; and Col 'Ali Sadiqzadeh in achieving this great victory.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS ON VICTORIES IN WEST, SOUTH

LD281850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Statement issued on 28 September by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. While expressing our congratulations for this [as heard] great victory, we report some results of this unprecedented victory to our vigilant and wakeful nation:

1. In the Samen ol-A'emmeh operations, more than 1,500 prisoners of war of the armed forces of the infidel Saddam were taken.

2. More than 1,000 people were killed.

3. At least 150 tanks, vehicles, personnel carriers and antiaircraft guns were destroyed.

4. Two strategic bridges and an old bridge were occupied by the forces of Islam.

5. Mopping-up operations on the east bank of the Karun River have been completed.

6. The occupation and mopping up of two important roads between Abadan and Mahshahr and Ahvaz and Abadan is completed.

7. The spoils of war which have been captured are innumerable.

It is worth mentioning that despite the scale and extensiveness of these operations, which according to military experts have been unprecedented since World War II, the number of the martyrs of Islam in this battle has been only about 70.

While the fighters on the southern fronts between truth and falsehood are offering great victories to our martyr-nurturing nation and are expelling Ba'thist mercenaries trench by trench from our holy Islamic land, their valiant brothers on the western fronts, including Marivan, continue to attack the enemy at every moment, bringing them under their deadly blows. Yesterday, enemy positions in Harganeh in Iraq came under the artillery fire of our forces, resulting in two bunkers of the Ba'thists being destroyed and a number of the forces of infidel Saddam being killed or wounded. In the Biarreh region, one enemy artillery position which fired at our forces came under the crushing return fire of the forces of Islam.

During the past 24 hours, enemy positions around the town of (Khormal) came under the fire of the forces of Islam and considerable losses and casualties were inflicted upon the aggressive enemy. Also, as the result of the artillery fire of our forces over the district of Ahmadabad village, the movement of enemy vehicles was stopped. Fire superiority of the forces of Islam continues.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MUSAVI, LEBANESE SHI'ITE

GF261131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi today met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and presented a report on his visit to the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and another report on the functioning of this ministry.

Also, the brother of Sheykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamsoddin, the deputy president of the Lebanese Shi'ite Council, and a number of Lebanese brothers today met and discussed issues with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this meeting, a report on the situation in south Lebanon, the bombarding of the Shi'ite majority areas by the despotic regime of occupied Jerusalem and also a report on the Lebanese Shi'ite Council was presented to the imam of the nation.

DEPUTY BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

GF261201 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Mr 'Ali Movahhedi-Kermani, representative of the people of Kerman in the Islamic Majlis, in an audience with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, submitted a report on the constituencies in his district and the problems and difficulties of the earthquake victims who are housed in the area.

AFP: MONTAZERI TO VET JUSTICE COUNCIL MEMBERS

NC261108 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 26 Sep (AFP) -- Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has asked Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the Friday prayer leader at Qom, to judge the qualifications of applicants to the Supreme Justice Council, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reproted today.

The revolutionary leader said Ayatollah Montazeri should "take appropriate measures" to judge the qualifications of candidates to fill two vacancies on the five-member council.

Ayatollah Montazeri had asked to determine the candidates' competencies in a recent letter to the revolutionary leader, the report said.

The two vacancies were created by the deaths of former Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti in a June 28 bomb blast at Islamic Republic Party headquarters, and of Ayatollah 'Ali Qoddusi, the former attorney general, in a September 5 explosion at his office.

BANI-SADR CALLS ON IRANIANS TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS

NC281153 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today called on Iranians to boycott the October 2 presidential election, staged to find a successor for Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, assassinated in Tehran on August 30.

In a telephone statement, Mr Bani-Sadr strongly condemned Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and all Iranian clergy, accusing them of playing the United States Government's game by "destroying the forces truly opposed to American domination."

"The time has come to teach the hangman a lesson, and this lesson should be given on October 2," he said.

"Do not take part in the presidential election. October 2 should be the day of the broadest and most united show of opposition by our people to the regime's bloodthirsty madness and incompetence," the ex-president said.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON ISRAEL, KHOMEYNI

NC271732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) -- Former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has stressed that like any patriot he supports the Egyptian leadership's struggle for the liberation of the occupied territory and the return of Sinai.

In an interview with the Cairo magazine ROSE AY-YUSUF, published in its Monday 28 September edition, Bani-Sadr says that "on the question of a settlement for the issue of the occupied Arab territory, the problem will always be the State of Israel in its present Zionist structure, because any solution should be a strategic long-term one" through change within the Islamic and Arab worlds so that they may complete their freedom and independence and strengthen themselves so as to contain, encircle and repulse the Zionist threat. He adds: The continuation of a Zionist Israel is linked to the continuation of imperialist power and of the weakness of the Arab and Islamic worlds. The 1973 war, which was led by President Anwar as-Sadat, proved that the Arabs can fight and win.

Bani-Sadr further says: "I am not against the Jews. I am not even against their right to have a state. However, the present State of Israel with its Zionist structure is a base for domination.

"The Zionists want to be in a permanent state of hostility toward others. They have turned present day Israel not into a state but into an army to destroy the Arabs as well as the Jews in order to protect the interests of imperialism. The evidence can be seen in the fact that ever since the inception of that state it has been constantly committing aggression against its neighbors, insisting on continuing to occupy their territory and rejecting self-determination for the Palestinian people."

Bani-Sadr denies that Egypt had extended an invitation to him to go to Egypt after he fled Iran for fear of a Khomeyni clampdown.

Turning to the Islamic revolution in Iran, the former Iranian president says that if the upholders of Islam do not link it to the circumstances of the present age and the basic changes in it they could go astray. Islam always advocates continuous development and renovation. Anyone who does not understand this can become a fascist and mislead in the name of religion.

Bani-Sadr adds that the Iranian intellectuals in Paris drew up a program with three guarantees for solving the problems facing Iran. However, he says, these guarantees did not enable us to solve these problems, for several reasons, the first being that Khomeyni himself turned his back on us when we assumed power because he followed the mullahs who represent a narrow-minded bourgoisie class and who imagined that they could take over the revolution, monopolize power and try to get rid of their allies represented by the parties and other groups. Unfortunately, Khomeyni went along with them, despite the fact that they raised slogans completely contrary to the real concept of Islam in which Khomeyni believes.

He adds: A second reason is the fact that the revolutionary intellectuals allied themselves with the mullahs. A third reason is the weakness of the political parties which struggled long for survival.

Bani-Sadr emphasizes that if the Khomeyni regime continues on its present course then its end is very near. It will be like the regime in Lebanon, he said.

On Iran's future image, he says that it will be an Islamic and democratic state completely independent of the two blocs and it will be a pro-Arab power.

RAJAVI: TEHRAN CLASHES HELD TO MARK EXECUTIONS

NC271828 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The armed demonstrations in Tehran today signaled the will of Iranians to rid themselves of the "savage sadism" of revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni, Mojahedin leader Mas'ud Rajavi said in Paris today.

Mr Rajavi, the exiled head of the leftist Islamic People's Mojahedin movement, said in a communique that the demonstrations were held to mark the "martyrdom" a week ago of 300 Mojahedin fighters.

He said the demonstrations showed that the Iranian people were not cowed by the executions of the Mojahedin, and added that anti-government resistance would continue at any cost "until the fall and judgment of Khomeyni."

Mr Rajavi called on the president of the conference of non-aligned countries and the United Nations secretary general to condemn "the politics of torture, execution and repression of Khomeyni."

He said he was sure that "Khomeyni's crimes" would not be approved by any Arab leaders, particularly those subscribing to the steadfastness front.

Mr Rajavi added that he had received a promise of support from Walid Junblatt, head of the progressive National Lebanese Movement, who he said had condemned "Khomeyni's atrocities."

Addressing world leaders, he said that any recognition of the "faked" elections of the Khomeyni regime would be regarded as an injury to Iranians.

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

Tehran Clash Casualties

L 281120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Martyr Mostafa Khomeyni Hospital issued a statement today announcing the number of people martyred or injured during yesterday's confrontations in Tehran: According to the figures available, as a result of the street confrontations between the hypocrties and the guards brothers and [word indistinct] people yesterday, altogether 28 wounded were transferred to this hospital, 8 of whom were martyred, 18 were hospitalized and 2 received treatment as outpatients. Of the eight martyrs, three were from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, two from Mobilization employees and three were innocent bystanders.

57 Executed Following Clash

LD281742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, 57 of the elements involved in yesterday's armed clashes in Tehran which caused the martyrdom of 8 guards brothers and security forces and innocent people as well as the wounding of 40 innocent people, during which 4 buses belonging to the United Bus Company, a bus belorging to the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic and a number of private vehicles were set on fire, were tried today in the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran and were sentenced to death.

The verdict of the court was carried out.

53 Executed in Esfahan

LD281750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, 53 members and military cadres of the hypocrites organization, Esfahan branch, were tried in the Islamic Revolution Court of Esfahan and were found guilty of armed activity against the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran, assassination and murder, attacking guards and Mobilization brothers, attacking the Mobilization dormitory, attacking innocent people, throwing Molotov cocktails and pipe-bombs at public premises, cars and stores as well as at members of the Mobilization and Hezbollahi.

They were sentenced to death and the verdict of the court was carried out yesterday.

Guards Report Arrests

LD281822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Summary] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps reports in a statement that a safe house has been uncovered in Bandar-e 'Abbas. Two people have been arrested in this connection and six Colt handguns, one Uzi rifle and a quantity of ammunition and narcotics were seized in the house. A third person connected with the house was indentified the next day and was shot and wounded while trying to escape. On 27 September three counterrevolutionary groups which had been involved in acts of terrorism and bombing in Baneh were arrested in a coordinated operation. About 16 of the people arrested belong to the military-political cadres of the Kurdish Democratic Party, 7 belong to the American Komeleh minigroup and 4 belong to the Feda'iyan terrorist group, Ashraf Dehqan branch.

A safe house discovered in Hashtpar belonged to the minority wing of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas, and a quantity of ammunition was seized from it and several people arrested in connection with it. In addition, in the past 2 days a group of Mojahedin-e Khalq involved in clashes in Tabestar has been arrested. One Feda'iyan guerrilla was shot and killed in Bandar-e 'Abbas while trying to resist arrest. In Tehran, one member of the leadership council of the American Rangbaran Party was arrested. One member of the central cadre of the American Peykar minigroup and one member belonging to the military-political branch of this terrorist organization were arrested. Five members of the American hypocrites organization were killed in various clashes with defenders of the Islamic revolution.

Two hypocrites were shot and killed when two revolution guards tried to stop and search the car they were using. A quantity of ammunition, a G-3 rifle and handgrenades, as well as several car license plates, were taken from the car. Mohammad Zaherizadeh, commander of the hypocrites' demonstrations in Tehran, and Hadi Jamali, who organized demonstrations in Tehran, and Hadi Jamali, who organized demonstrations, were killed in a shoot-out in Tehran. In addition, 13 members of the main cadres of the hypocrites organization and Peykar have been arrested over the past week.

A revolution guard was shot and killed by a suspect whose home was being searched by revolution guards attached to the Public Prosecutor's Office. Two terrorists were also killed in the clash. Arms and ammunition were seized in the house. Three girls who had come to house to collect Molotov cocktails were also arrested by the guards.

Guards on Moves Against Kurds

LD281752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps -- date of issue not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Islam's armed forces firmly and mightily continue their relentless roar against criminal imperialism led by the great Satan, America, and its domestic allies. This is to inform the revolutionary and martyr-nurturing nation about operations by the self-sacrificing members of the guards corps in confronting domestic counterrevolutionaries.

On Saturday, 26 September, the Paveh Guards Corps purged the village of Farid, in the Uramanat region, of the filthy presence of counterrevolutionaries. In these operations, hireling counterrevolutionaries were forced to flee and our forces brought the region under their control without any losses. On the same day, at a point 35 km along the Divandareh-Saqqez axis, in Khor region, a clash between brother corpsmen and counter-revolutionaries assocaited with the defunct [Kurdish] Democratic Party resulted in one counterrevolutioary being killed; the remainder fled. In these operations, arms and ammunition were captured by the defenders of the Islamic revolution. An exploding mine severely injured four democratic counterrevolutionaries. Along the route of [name indistinct] to Urumiyeh a clash developed between brother corpsmen and a group of seditionists, which resulted in three counterrevolutionaries being killed; several others were severely wounded. In addition, the villages of Sheykhan and (Haq) on the Oshnoviyeh's (Jalyan) axis were purged of the filth of counterrevolutionaries and one radio set, one G-3 rifle, one vehicle, one Colt and one water tanker were captured by our forces.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Mashhad Cleric Assassinated

NC290858 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Iranian religious leader Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdolkarim Hakimnezhad died in a grenade explosion today at Mashhad in north-eastern Iran, the official news agency PARS reported.

PARS said Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdolkarim, head of the ruling Islamic Party at Mashhad, was assassinated by a member of the left wing Mojahedin who, along with two other people, was injured in the grenade attack.

Mashhad, the capital of Iran's Khorasan Province, is one of the country's key towns.

Resistance Against Regime

GF281947 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Reports indicate that in the cities of Bandar-e Pahlavi, Talesh, Khorramabad and several coastal towns on the Caspian Sea the opposition has held armed demonstrations against the dictatorial mullahs' regime.

While the executions continue, armed fighters are targeting Khomeyni supporters and those of his regime. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mobassher -- head of the Martyr's Foundation in Khorramabad -- has been assassinated by the armed Iranian liberation fighters. The Ardabil deputy in the mullahs' Consultative Assembly, Fakhroddin Musavi, has also been the target of an assassination in which one of his guards also lost his life.

Our correspondents have filed reports from various Iranian cities on assassinations of several supporters of the regime. The dead are mostly informants for Khomeyni's terrifying secret service SAVAMA. The armed liberators have announced that anyone cooperating with the regime will be executed in a revolutionary manner for security reasons.

Demonstration in Yasuj

GF271622 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Radio Iran correspondent's report, a number of war refugees from a refugee camp near Yasuj yesterday staged an antiregime demonstration requesting to return to their houses and regions. According to this report, the demonstration started when Khomeyni's representative told the war refugees that Imam Khomeyni has asked them to have Islamic patience and not to be disturbed by the present difficulties, for Islam is a religion that tests its followers and God tests Muslims with problems and difficulties because he values their faith. During this demonstration, the regime's agents severely injured a youth.

New Movement Formed

GF281024 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The National Movement of United Iranian Forces [Jonbesh-e Motahed-e Niruha-ye Melli-ye Iran] has announced its foundation. According to a Voice of Iran correspondent, the National Movement of United Iranian Forces consists of 21 antiregime groups and organizations based in Europe and 17 combatant organizations based in the United States. Our correspondent adds that in meetings held on last Saturday and Sunday in Washington, a representative of the combatant intellectuals and students of Iran organization-(?sorud-e ma), representing the European organizations, and a representative on 17 militant Iranian groups in the United States announced their unity under the framework of an organization with the name of the National Movement of United Iranian Forces.

According to the Voice of Iran correspondent, the militant organizations and groups in their founding statement stress fidelity to the constitution and express support for constitutional monarchy based on the implementation of the constitution. They announced that this is the only way to save the country from disturbances and to preserve Iran's unity and territorial integrity.

The members of the National Movement of United Iranian Forces in their meeting decided that three councils for Europe, America and Asia, under the supervision of a central council, should focus their efforts on supporting the internal combatants and on expanding political activities outside the country. The first European council meeting will be held on Saturday and Sunday in a city in the FRG.

AFGHAN ARMS DEALERS ARRESTED IN SHIRAZ

GF261636 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Two members of an arms-dealing band have been arrested in Shiraz. According to the Shiraz police investigations department, following a wide search personnel of this department arrested two members of an arms-dealing band by the names of Nazer Rigi and Mohammadi Hoseyni, who are Afghans, and seized 2 handguns with 25 bullets. The Shiraz police have asked citizens to report anything suspicious to telephone No 22275.

TEHRAN SCORES ATTACK ON STUDENTS IN INDIA

LD251200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The moribund Iraqi regime, which is frightened at the thought of having Saddam's crimes revealed to the public, has extended the scope of its shameless attacks against Muslim fighters to beyond our borders and has fired upon the brave children of the nation and the defenders of the Islamic revolution in India. While our brothers and sisters, Muslim Iranian students, were staging a march in front of the Iraqi Embassy in New Delhi this morning, having received permission from the Indian police to do so, the savage officials of Saddam's embassy opened fire on the defenders of the Islamic revolution and hit and wounded more than 10 of them. The condition of one of the injured is reported to be serious. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic, while drawing the attention of the people and the true defenders of human rights throughout the world to the criminal behavior of the Iraqi regime, asserts that the collaboration of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Saddam to put pressure on the Muslim students in foreign countries and on the missions of the Islamic Republic will not weaken the powerful resolve of the Muslim and oppressed Iranian masses in fighting against the world powers and their mercenaries.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AFP: INDIAN ACTION SOUGHT AGAINST IRAQIS

BK281700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Iran today called on India to either expel or try five Iraqi Embassy staff members accused of firing on Iranian students here last Friday and said failure to comply would mean that India was harbouring terrorism.

The Iranian charge d'affaires, Akhnou Zadeh, told a press conference that he had personally met Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and conveyed his government's view on the incident.

"We are not at all satisfied with the steps the Indian Government has taken so far.... The five should either be expelled or tried according to Indian criminal laws," he said.

He said that the 10 Iranian diplomats now posted in the Indian capital feared that the Iraqis might attack them.

"We have asked for additional security and we have told the Indian Government that if any more attacks take place on our nationals here we will hold India squarely responsible for that," he said.

On Friday a group of Iraqi officials fired on a group of Iranian students demonstrating in front of the Iraqi Embassy here. At least 16 Iranians were injured and five of them suffered bullet wounds. Indian police arrested all the five Iraqis but released them later in the night after the Indian External Affairs Ministry asked them to do so.

Mr. Zadeh said that Iran enjoyed friendly relations with India and he hoped that India would take appropriate actions against the Iraqis.

"If India does not take proper action it would be said that India accepts terrorism and [word indistinct]," he said.

He recalled previous incidents of alleged Iraqi attacks on Iranian nationals and diplomats and said that during the last one year, the embassy had sent four notes to the Indian Government protesting the activities of the Iraqi Embassy staff here.

"But nothing has been done and the Iraqis move about freely armed and threatening our nationals," he said.

"Our diplomats have been receiving threatening telephone calls... we have been told that we will be shot dead," he said.

He said that the Iranian students, numbering about 15,000, in India have been asked to remain calm and not to retaliate.

"They are all law-abiding people and they do not wish to take the law into their own hands, but at the same time our young people cannot take beating just like that," he said.

Meanwhile, wireless fitted police jeeps were seen patrolling near both the embassies with armed policemen guarding the embassy buildings.

MAJLIS DEPUTY URGES PURGE OF IRANIAN EMBASSIES

LD271224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The first preagenda speaker at today's open session of the Islamic Majlis, Mr Assadollah Biyat, the (Mahneshan) deputy, referred to the importance of expanding the Islamic revolution, which is the will of the imam of the nation. He said that the Islamic revolution could spread faster if delegations chosen from the people and committed to the rule of theocracy were sent abroad.

Remarking on our embassies abroad, he said that their current status given cause for concern and that speedy steps should be taken to reconstruct the staff and replace them with religious and committed people so that we can play an active part on the international scene.

In connection with the Majlis and Majlis deputies, he said that Majlis deputies should consider the priorities and the importance of the points raised in each bill and should exercise due care in ratifying bills. He added that it should be noted that the main factor in the victory of our revolution was Islam and that Majlis deputies should carry out their duties as legislators on the basis of the Majlis to deal as soon as possible with deputies who have been absent often, thus failing to perform their duties to their constituencies, and with other deputies -- such as Ghazanfarpur and Salamatian -- who have been summoned to the Office of the Prosecutor.

NVOI: IRANIANS WANT TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN

TA281707 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Confessions of the Traitor As-Sadat"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Recently, during an interview with the American NBC television, the traitor As-Sadat made some interesting confessions in regard to his regime's assistance to the fugitive Afghan followers of Satan -- these mercenaries of the American CIA, confessions which should inevitably serve as a warning to that group of our country's government figures who, despite the nation's demand and wish, continue to show obstinacy and stubbornness in aiding the Afghan murderers. In this interview, As-Sadat confessed that he had been selling to the United States Soviet-made weapons which at one time the Soviet Government had put at the disposal of An-Nasir's government to defend Egypt against Israeli aggression, and that the U.S. Government had been transporting these weapons to Pakistan by aircraft and placing them at the disposal of Afghanistan's antigovernment forces. According to As-Sadat, the United States had purchased these weapons by paying enormous sums of money.

It is clear from As-Sadat's statement that for over 21 months now the U.S. Government has been secretly paying the price of these weapons, thus providing the professional Afghan murderers with arms and equipment.

As is being observed, by violating all human and true Islamic standards and in order to fulfill the Satanic aims of U.S. imperailism, the traitor As-Sadat, on orders of the U.S. CIA, has been placing at the disposal of the mercenary Afghan-American terrorists weapons which the Soviet Government had put at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for confronting the Israeli aggressors and for defending the Muslim Arab people.

One cannot expect otherwise from As-Sadat -- this CIA puppet and the foe of Muslims. However, what has caused and is causing the astonishment and concern of the Iranian people is why a number of our country's officials -- even if indirectly -- have actually taken a course that As-Sadat, Ziaul Haq and Qabus have adopted. U.S. imperialism, Beijing's Maoist regime and the antipeople and dictatorial regimes of Ziaul Haq and the notorious As-Sadat are engaged in an undeclared war against the liberated nation and the democratic Government of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, a number of our country's officials, without considering the facts and merely on the basis of mental prejudices and blind fanaticism, are also involving our country in this venture concocted by the United States, and are actually damaging the international prestige and credibility of the Islamic Republic and the glorious revolution of our nation.

Those who have placed the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups under their protection are undoubtedly aware that the reins of the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups and terrorists are totally in the hands of the United States, whose hostility against the freedom of nations, and especially our nation, is beyond doubt. These gentlemen are also certainly aware of the fact that the weapons which As-Sadat is placing at the disposal of the American-Afghan terrorists through the United States are being used by these murderers against the innocent and Muslim people of Afghanistan. Those so-called Islamic Afghan Mojahedin who penetrate into Afghan territory through Pakistan -- and unfortunately from our country's territory also -- are as Muslim as the traitor As-Sadat. For, which true Muslim gives himself the right to kill innocent people, under the protection of the United States, China and the regimes of Egypt and Ziaul Haq?

These Afghan-American terrorist bands who call themselves Muslims set fire to schools and hospitals and blow up public and religious buildings and even mosques, thus striving to install American Islam in Afghanistan, the very same thing that the SAVAKists, the shah-lovers and the U.S. mercenaries are doing in Iran. All these facts are sufficient to awaken some of the government figures.

This situation in which some of our country's officials, by their actions, have placed our liberated country in the rank of states whose leaders are the implementors of the directives of the American CIA is intolerable to our nation and to all the true revolutionary forces, whether religious or nonreligious. Our country's policies in all issues, in particular and including the Afghan problem, should be separate from the policy of the Americans, the Chinese Maoists, the As-Sadats, the Ziaul Haqs and the Qabuses.

The people of our homeland want officials of our Islamic Republic to warmly grasp the hand of friendship extended toward our country by the democratic Government of Afghanistan, and to exert their efforts toward creating climate of understanding and friendship by holding bilateral talks with this government.

VOICE OF IRAN: SOVIETS TRAINING GUERRILLAS

NC261057 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Members of the Tudeh Party are receiving guerrilla warfare training in a Russian military camp. This was reported at a private meeting of the Tudeh Party, by a member of the party Central Committee, who said: This military camp is in Kabul, and between 800 and 1,000 members of the Tudeh Party and of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq minority organization are currently receiving guerrilla warfare training.

According to this high-ranking Tudeh Party member, experts and trainers in this military camp are Soviet and Cuban officers as well as (?some) Uzbek and Tadzhik officers who are very well acquainted with [words indistinct] languages as well as two old officers who are members of the Tudeh Party. They are teaching methods of sabotage, bombing, assassinations and, in general, guerrilla warfare to the youths.

The Tudeh Party Central Committee member added: On the basis of a policy inspired by the CPSU's (?current policy on Iranian affairs), after the present conflicts between the Tehran regime and opponents groups end, the trained men of the Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyan-e Khalq will commerce their activities in a show of power to control the situation.

A Voice of Iran correspondent reports that the Tudeh Party is smuggling the arms needed for its future military acts from the Afghan-Iranian border and [words indistinct]. These weapons (?are sent) by the Soviet Union for the Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyan-e Khalq.